Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)

Contents and Key to Abbreviations Used

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Census 2006
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1. Geographical Areas for which SAPS are available

SAPS may be obtained from the Central Statistics Office on paper at a charge based on the number of areas supplied. SAPS details are also available on a county basis on CD Rom and diskette. The following are the areas for which SAPS are available:

1. Electoral Divisions, Counties and Provinces;
2. Towns with a population of 1,000 or over, organised alphabetically;
3. Dáil Constituencies;
4. Gaeltacht Areas;
5. Health Service Executive Areas;
6. Local Electoral Areas;
7. Regional Authority Areas;
8. Urban and rural areas of each county;
9. Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) for Dublin, Cork, Galway, Limerick and Waterford including their suburbs.

Electoral Divisions are the smallest Administrative Areas for which that data is available.

Information Themes available

SAPS in Census 2006 contains 68 tables arranged in the following 15 themes.

Theme 1: Sex, age and marital status
Theme 2: Migration, Ethnicity and Religion
Theme 3: Irish language
Theme 4: Families
Theme 5: Private households
Theme 6: Housing
Theme 7: Communal establishments
Theme 8: Economic Status
Theme 9: Social class and socio-economic group
Theme 10: Education
Theme 11: Commuting
Theme 12: Disability, carers and voluntary work
Theme 13: Occupations
Theme 14: Industries
Theme 15: Car and PC ownership

2. Sex, Age Group and Marital Status

Males and females are classified by single year of age up to 18 years (19+ = 19 years of age and over).

The total population is classified by sex, marital status and five-year age groups. The details shown for 'Married' include both persons in a first marriage and those who were re-married but exclude ever-married persons who at the time of the census were deserted, separated or divorced or whose marriages were annulled. All of these categories are included under 'Separated'.

3. Households, Family Units and Family Cycle

The classification of households distinguishes between ‘Private’ (Permanent and Temporary) and ‘Non-Private’ households.

Private Households

A *private household* comprises either one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements – that is, sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living room or sitting room. In order to be included in the household, a person must be a usual resident at the time of the census. Therefore, visitors to the household on census night are excluded, while usual residents temporarily absent (for less than 3 months) are included.

A *permanent private household* is a private household occupying a permanent dwelling such as a dwelling house, flat, apartment or bedsitter.

A *temporary private household* is a private household occupying a caravan, mobile home or other temporary dwelling and includes travelling people and homeless persons living rough on census night.

Non-private Household (Communal Establishment)

A *non-private household* is a group of persons enumerated in a boarding house, hotel, guest house, hostel, barrack, hospital, nursing home, boarding school, religious institution, welfare institution, prison or ship, etc. A non-private household may include usual residents and visitors. However, proprietors and managers of hotels, principals of boarding schools, persons in charge of various other types of institutions and members of staff who, with their families, occupy separate living accommodation on the premises are classified as private households.

Composition of Private Household

(1) One person = One person only
(2) Husb + wife = Husband and wife
(3) Cohab couple = Cohabiting couple
(4) Husb + wife + children = Husband and wife with never-married children (of any age)
(5) Cohab couple + children = Cohabiting couple with never-married children (of any age)
(6) Father + children = Lone father with never-married children (of any age)
(7) Mother + children = Lone mother with never-married children (of any age)
(8) Couple + others = Husband and wife or cohabiting couple with other persons
(9) Couple + children + others = Husband and wife or cohabiting couple with nevermarried children (of any age) with other persons
(10) Father + children + others = Lone father with never-married children (of any age) with other persons
(11) Mother + children + others = Lone mother with never-married children (of any age) with other persons
(12) Two family units = Two family units with or without other persons
(13) Non-fam. hholds. with relats = Non-family households containing related persons
(14) Two+ persons not related = Non-family households not containing related persons

Family Units

A *family Unit* or *Nucleus* is defined as:

(1) a husband and wife or a cohabiting couple; or
(2) a husband and wife or a cohabiting couple together with one or more usually resident never -married children (of any age); or
(3) one parent together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age).

Family members have to be usual residents of the relevant household.

Each of the three types of family unit is classified by number of children and further classified according to whether:

(a) all the children are under 15 years of age (shown as <15)
(b) all the children are 15 years or over (shown as 15+)
(c) some children are under 15 and others are 15 years or over (shown as 'Other')

Family units and members of family units are classified by age group of the youngest child up to 19 years (20+ = 20 years of age and over).

Persons Living Alone

"Persons Living Alone" are classified by sex and age group. The number of two-person private households where both persons are aged 65 years and over is also shown.

Reference Person

The term "Reference Person" is used in place of "Head of Household", which was used in the 1996 and previous censuses. The reference person in each private household is the first person identified as a parent, spouse, cohabiting partner or head of a non-family household containing related persons. Where no person in the household satisfies these criteria, the first usually resident person was used as the reference person.

Family Cycle

The following classification is used for Family Nucleus:
Pre-family = Family nucleus of husband and wife or cohabiting couple where wife is under 45 years;
Empty-nest = Family nucleus of husband and wife or cohabiting couple where wife is aged between 45 and 64 years;
Retired = Family nucleus of husband and wife or cohabiting couple where wife is aged 65 years and over;
Pre-school = Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 0-4 years;
Early-school = Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 5-9 years;
Pre-adolescent = Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 10-14 years;
Adolescent = Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 15-19 years;
Adult = Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 20 years and over

4. Irish

Persons aged 3 years and over are classified according to whether they can speak Irish or not. The number of persons who can speak Irish are further sub-divided into the following five groups on the basis of frequency i.e. Daily, Weekly, Less Often, Never and Not Stated.

5. Religion
Males and Females are classified by religion and divided into four categories Catholic, Other Stated Religion, No Religion and Not Stated.

6. Birthplace and Nationality
Persons usually resident in the State are classified by Place of Birth and Nationality and divided into three categories:- Ireland, UK and other countries/nationalities.

7. Travelling People
Number of travellers in permanent and temporary households.

8. Usual Residence one year ago
Persons usually resident in the State whose usual residence on census day was different to their usual residence one year previously.

9. Present Status
The present status for persons aged 15 years and over is determined on the basis of the subjective assessment of the person responsible for completing the Census form in each household.

The following classification is used

At work : Working for payment or profit
1st job seeker : Looking for first regular job
Unemployed : Unemployed
Student : Student or pupil
Home duties : Looking after home/family
Retired : Retired from employment
Unable to work : Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability
Other : Other

10. Labour Force by Gender and Age Group
Labour Force comprises persons aged 15 years and over at work, unemployed (having lost or given up previous job) and looking for first regular job.

11. At work by Industry
All persons aged 15 years and over who are at work are classified according to the branch of economic activity of the local unit in which the person is working.

The broad industrial groupings and corresponding code numbers used are as follows:

Agriculture
01 - 02, 05 Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Building & const.
45 Construction
Manuf. indust.
10 - 14 Mining, quarrying and turf production
15 - 37 Manufacturing industries
40 - 41 Electricity, gas and water supply
Commerce and trade
50 - 52 Wholesale and retail trade
65 - 67 Banking and financial services
70 - 74 Real estate, renting and business activities
Transport and communication
60 - 64 Transport, storage and communications

Public administration
75, 99 Public administration and defence
Professional services
80 Education
85 Health and social work
Other
55 Hotels and restaurants
90 - 93, 95 Other community, social and personal service activities
XX Industry not stated

12. Occupation

All persons aged 15 years and over who are at work or unemployed are classified by their present (or previous) principal occupation. A person's occupation is determined by the type of work he or she performs irrespective of the location or nature of business of his or her employer. The classification and code numbers used are as follows:

Farmers: Farmers (based on acreage)160
<30 & ns : Acres farmed either less than 30 or not stated
30-49 : Acres farmed between 30 and 49
50+ : Acres farmed 50 or over

Other agri.: Other agricultural and forestry workers and fishermen(160 and industry >201)
595, 900-904

Manuf.: Manufacturing workers
515-517, 519, 521, 523-526, 529-530, 532-533, 537, 540-541,
550, 553-556, 559, 561, 569, 571, 579-582, 590, 599,
800, 802, 809-810, 812, 814, 820-821, 824-825, 829-830, 834,
839-841, 850-851, 860, 862, 885, 887, 893, 897-898

Build.: Building and construction workers
111, 260, 500-504, 506-507, 509, 570, 895, 922-923, 929

Cler.: Clerical workers
410-412, 430, 452, 459-460, 462

Admin & Gov Exec.: Managing, administrative, executive and government workers
100-103, 110, 120-122, 124,132, 139, 176, 199, 240,
396, 400-401, 611-612, 892, 933

Transport: Communication and transport workers
140-141, 330-332, 441, 630, 871-874, 880-882, 889,
930-931, 934, 940

Sales: Sales and commerce workers
130-131, 171, 178-179, 242, 250, 252, 270, 350, 361, 363,
622, 700, 702, 710, 719-720, 731-732, 790, 954

Prof.: Professional, technical and health workers
126, 191, 200-202, 209-221, 223-224, 230, 233-234, 239, 290,
292-293, 300-303, 309-310, 312-313, 320, 340, 342-344, 346-347,
349, 371, 380-387, 390-395, 399, 490, 640

Service: Services' workers
150, 152, 173-175, 177, 600, 610, 615, 619-621, 644, 650,
652, 660, 670, 672-673, 690, 699, 951, 953

Other: Other workers (including not stated)
000, 001, 003, 006, 020-022, 594, 899, 913, 919, 955,
958-959, 990, 999

13. Socio-economic Group

The socio-economic group (SEG) of all persons aged 15 years and over who are at work is

determined by their occupation and additionally in some cases by their employment status. Unemployed or retired persons are classified by socio-economic group according to their former occupation.
All other persons are classified according to the SEG of the person on whom they are deemed to be dependent. The codes are as follows:
A = Employers and managers
B = Higher professional
C = Lower professional
D = Non-manual
E = Manual skilled
F = Semi-skilled
G = Unskilled
H = Own account workers
I = Farmers
J = Agricultural workers
Z = All others gainfully occupied and unknown

14. Social Class

The social class of all persons aged 15 years and over is determined in a similar way to the socio-economic group. In contrast to socio-economic group, however, social class is based on an ordinal scale with 1' being the highest social class. The social class of family dependants is derived from the social class of the parent having the highest social class. The codes are as follows:
1 = Professional workers
2 = Managerial and technical
3 = Non-manual
4 = Skilled manual
5 = Semi-skilled
6 = Unskilled
7 = All others gainfully occupied

15. Education

Highest Level of Education

Persons aged 15 years and over whose full-time education has ceased are classified by the highest level of education completed (full-time or part-time) and by present status i.e. at work, looking for first regular job, unemployed and not in the labour force. The levels of education given are as follows:
1. No formal education
2. Primary education

Second Level

3. Lower secondary (Junior Cert, Group Cert, 'O' levels)
4. Upper secondary (Leaving Cert, 'A' levels)
5. Technical or Vocational qualification
6. Both upper secondary and Technical or Vocational qualification

Third level

7. Non-Degree qualification
8. Primary Degree (Third Level Bachelor Degree)
9. Professional qualification (of Degree status at least)
10. Both a Degree and a Professional qualification
11. Postgraduate Certificate or Diploma
12. Postgraduate Degree (Masters)
13. Doctorate (Ph.D)

Age Education ceased

The population aged 15 years and over is classified by sex and according to the age at which

their full-time education ceased. The categories ‘Still at School’ and ‘Not Stated’ are also included.

Persons aged 15+ with third level qualification
Third level qualification(s) which were attained after completing 2 or more years of study.
1 Educ = Education
2 Art = Art
3 Huma = Humanities
4 SoSi = Social Sciences/Business/Law
5 LiSi = Life Sciences/Medical Laboratory Science
6 Phys = Physical Sciences/Chemistry
7 Math = Mathematics/Statistics
8 Comp = Computing/Information Technology
9 Engi = Engineering/Architecture
10 Agri = Agriculture/Forestry/Fishery/Veterinary
11 Medi = Medicine/Dentistry/Nursing/Associated Medical Disciplines/Social Services
12 Tour = Tourism/Hotel and Catering/Sports and Leisure/Transport Services/ Environmental Protection/Security Services
13 Othr = Other third level qualifications
14 2 or more = Multi-subject
15 Not stated = Not stated

16. Means of Travel and distance travelled
All persons aged 5 years and over, who are at work or attending full-time at school, college, university etc. are classified by their usual means of travel to their place of work, school or college etc., time leaving home, distance travelled (miles) and Journey time (minutes).

17. International Labour Organisation (ILO) Classification
Persons aged 15 and over are classified by their ILO economic status, which is one of the following employed, unemployed and not in labour force. Persons in employment (ILO) are classified by number of hours worked in the week before census day.

18. Carers
Carers are classified by gender and by the number of hours per week of unpaid personal help provided for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability.

19. Disability
Persons with a disability are classified by age group.

20. Housing Characteristics
Accommodation Type
1. A whole house or bungalow that is:
    - Detached
    - Semi-detached
    - Terraced (including end of terrace)
2. A flat or apartment that is:
    - In a purpose-built block of flats or apartments (including duplexes)
    - Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)
    - In a commercial building (e.g. in an office building, or hotel, or over a shop
3. A mobile or temporary structure:
    - A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure

Nature of occupancy
1. Owner occupied where loan or mortgage repayments are being made

2. Owner occupied where no loan or mortgage repayments are being made
3. Being purchased from a Local Authority (Corporation, County or Urban District Council) under a Tenant Purchase Scheme
4. Rented from a Local Authority
5. Rented fro Voluntary Body
6. Rented unfurnished other than from a Local Authority
7. Rented furnished or part furnished other than from a Local Authority
8. Occupied free of rent (caretaker, company official, etc.)

Water supply

1. Connection to a Public Main
2. Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a Local Authority source of supply
3. Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a private source of supply (e.g. borehole, lake, etc.)
4. Connection to other private source (e.g. well, lake, rain-water tank, etc.)
5. No piped water supply

Sewerage facility

1. Public sewerage scheme
2. Individual septic tank
3. Other
4. No sewerage facility